

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. — James Monroe*

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APRIL 6, 1942

## Nation Is Stirred By Wages-Profits Issue

Drive Launched to End 40-Hour Week and to Put Ceiling on Industrial Profits

### ADMINISTRATION OPPOSED

Contention Made That Change Would Interfere with Production of Vital War Materials

Perhaps the most important issue to confront the American people since our participation in the war is the 40-hour week. The issue is being hotly debated in both houses of Congress. Full-page newspaper advertisements are being run expressing either approval or disapproval of the 40-hour week. In a number of places demonstrations have been held in protest against it. Congressmen report that they have been flooded with more letters on this issue than any other in recent times.

The nation-wide agitation against the 40-hour week has been accompanied by protests against the huge profits which a number of companies have been making from war orders. The House Naval Affairs Committee last week brought to light a number of facts which shocked the American people. It was revealed that a number of corporations have been paying tremendous salaries and extra bonuses to their executives and employees.

### Widespread Criticism

The principal criticism of the 40-hour week and of the large industrial profits is that both tend to increase the cost of the war effort. It is charged that billions of dollars are being added to the nation's war bill as a result of these two things.

Bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress dealing with these two issues. The most extreme of the proposed measures provides for the following: (1) For the duration of the war, all laws and contracts calling for the 40-hour week shall be suspended in war industries; (2) Profits on all war orders amounting to more than \$10,000 shall be limited to six per cent of the cost of production; (3) For the duration, the closed shop shall be outlawed in war industries. (The closed shop provides for the employment of only union members.)

There is considerable support in Congress and out for a measure of this kind. Since the nation is engaged in a life-and-death struggle, it is argued, everyone should be obliged to make sacrifices. Labor and capital should be called upon to share the burden, along with the men who are in the armed services, the argument goes.

Many high government officials, including President Roosevelt, War Production Chairman Nelson, Lieutenant General William S. Knudsen, Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson, are strongly opposed to such

(Concluded on page 6)



More fun than punching one another

## Meeting Disagreement

By Walter E. Myer

Would you like to discover a simple test which you could give to yourself and determine the extent to which you are getting away from childish habits and growing up emotionally? If you would like a test of that kind, one which is very easy to use, here is a suggestion: Watch your reactions when someone expresses an opinion with which you do not agree. If your response is one of anger or irritation, if you feel the impulse to ridicule the opposing view, to put the other fellow in his place, your emotions are those of a spoiled child. If, on the other hand, you feel an instant desire to understand the other point of view, if you wish immediately to see whether you may have something to learn from it, your attitude is grown-up, scientific. If you are quite certain that you are already acquainted with the evidence behind the other man's opinion, and if you still oppose him, your impulse may be to prove by reasoned argument that his position is wrong and that yours is right. Your attitude in this case would still be rational and scientific.

Many men and women who have grown up physically remain spoiled children emotionally. Their immaturity is apparent whenever opposition appears. Read an editorial or a speech dealing with a controversial subject, and the chances are that you will find expressions of scorn and anger directed at the opposition. At the present time when, if ever, problems should be considered reasonably and thoughtfully, one sees evidences of ill-temper in most public discussions.

Why does one become angry when he hears an opinion contrary to his own? His attitude may be traced in part to egotism. He objects to the suggestion that the opinion he has formed may not represent the truth. He assumes superiority in his own thinking. The expression of a contrary view is evidence that someone does not recognize that superiority, hence the flare of anger. Another explanation is ordinary irritability. Many people are oversensitive and become unpleasant at the slightest provocation. Then, too, there is the very common emotion of pugnacity or combativeness. Too many people, like animals or untrained children, have an impulse to fight. To them, discussion is a form of combat.

It goes without saying that one does not grow in knowledge or in power by holding tenaciously to his own views, refusing to examine and re-examine the evidence upon which opinions are built. One does not gain fresh knowledge by becoming hostile or angry when views differing from his own are presented. One proves his capacity to grow by maintaining an objective attitude, by keeping alive the spirit of inquiry, and by being ready to change opinions in the light of evidence. Anger and irritation are stumbling blocks on the way to truth.

## Bitter Fight Waged Over Vital Islands

Struggle Centers upon Both Pacific and Mediterranean Strategic Groups

### SERVE AS STEPPINGSTONES

Axis Powers Seek to Use Islands as Bases for Future Attacks upon United Nations

With their seizure of the strategic Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal a few days ago, the Japanese carried the war into the vast Indian Ocean, and provided additional evidence that India would become one of the decisive battlegrounds of the conflict (see last week's issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER). And in the South Pacific, Japan continued her attempts to seize a number of islands which, among other things, she could use as steppingstones for invading Australia.

On the other side of the world, in the Mediterranean Sea area, another struggle is also being waged over key islands. Last week the British made a surprise air attack upon the islands of Rhodes and Crete which lie to the south of Greece. The Germans, on the other hand, have frequently and heavily attacked the British island of Malta in the Mediterranean during recent days and weeks.

### Importance of Islands

Islands, therefore, are playing a vital role in the present world conflict. Let us get a glimpse of some of those which are now under attack, and examine their importance in the larger struggle (see map on page 7).

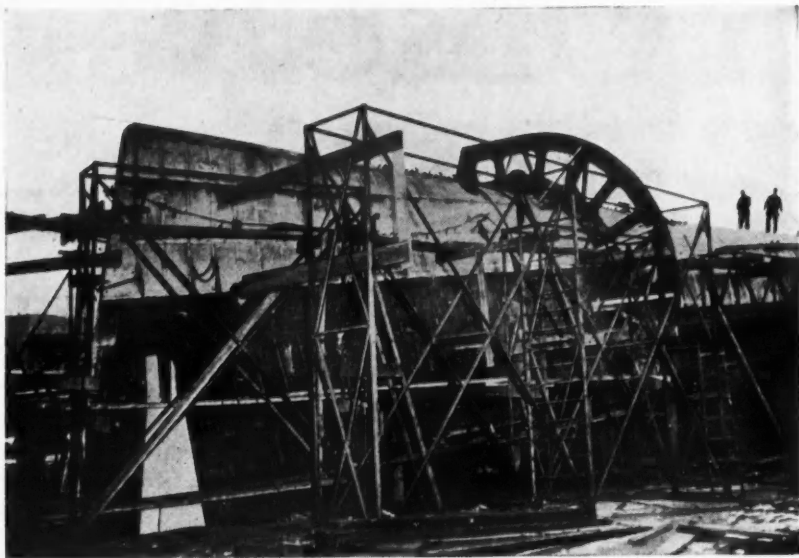
The Andaman group, made up of 204 jungle-covered islands once used by the Indian government as a convict settlement, is the first actual Indian territory to fall under the control of the enemy.

The Andamans are important principally for their strategic value. Although they lie well within the eastern half of the Bay of Bengal, they are still close, as the bomber flies, to the shipping routes along the eastern shore of India. Only 500 miles of open water separate the islands from the United Nations shipping lanes between Calcutta and Ceylon. From the Andamans to Calcutta, which is located on the Hugli mouth of the Ganges River in northeastern India, is not more than 650 miles. Trincomalee, the British naval station at Ceylon, is only about 800 miles from the islands.

By using the many excellent anchorages of the Andamans as bases, and the weather station seized at Port Blair on North Andaman Island to forewarn them of the storms which at times sweep violently across the Indian Ocean, the Japanese are in an extremely favorable position to use combined sea and air attacks upon the poorly fortified eastern coast of India. With the further acquisition

(Concluded on page 7)





UPSIDE-DOWN SHIP. In Bay City, Michigan, ships are built upside-down to facilitate and speed up the welding of plates. When the welders have finished, the hull is turned over.

## A Week of the War

Public opinion is being surveyed regularly by the intelligence bureau of the Office of Facts and Figures. The bureau uses methods similar to those of the Gallup Poll to obtain for the government answers to such questions as: How true a picture of the war effort does the public have? What forces are at work which may disrupt public confidence and how can they be counteracted? How have the various elements of the public reacted to what they have been told?

and some are among the American troops in Australia.

A large majority of the American people favor an increase in the pay of soldiers, according to a recent Gallup Poll. The question was, "Do you think an Army private should be paid \$42 a month instead of \$21 when he enters the Army?" In reply, 73 per cent answered "yes"; 18 per cent were opposed; and nine per cent were undecided.

Russia is reported to have a new-type miniature submarine "which can operate easily in narrow waters." Several of these are claimed to have sunk at least 10 German ships off the northern coast of Norway.

By order of President Roosevelt, the Congressional Medal of Honor—highest of the nation's decorations—has been awarded to General Douglas MacArthur. The spread eagle and five-pointed star, hung from a blue silk ribbon, was given him for his defense of the Philippines.

Don't be surprised if you see Army tanks with strange names painted on them in yellow. General Devers, chief of the armored force, has ordered that each of his 19,000 vehicles be named by the soldiers that use it. Soon we may expect to see tanks, trucks, armored cars, and motorcycles labeled with such names as "Superman," "Matilda," "Lil Abner," and "Donald Duck."

Plans are being made to launch a nation-wide campaign to persuade housewives to save fat, such as meat trimmings and pan drippings. At intervals, they would sell what they had saved to butchers, who would in turn relay it to industry. Glycerin would be made from the fat.

Plastic goggles designed to precondition the eyes of pilots to adequate night vision have been perfected by the Navy. Before these were made available, it was necessary for pilots to spend 20 to 30 minutes in a dark room to make their eyes accustomed to night conditions.

Patrol boats are being constructed for the Navy at the rate of one a week in a yard at Bay City, Michigan. The 173-foot craft are built upside-down, and then righted by a giant "rocker" as they near completion.

Among the items which will be paid for from the \$18,000,000,000 appropriation measure now before Congress are 31,000 planes. It also includes money to house, pay, transport, and feed an army of 3,600,000 men. This amount now boosts the total funds designated for the war program since July 1, 1940, to \$160,889,000,000. This calls for plenty of taxes, of course, and regular purchases of victory stamps and bonds by everyone.

Grand Coulee Dam's first year of operation came to an end March 21. In that time it produced 400,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity—enough power to make 20,000 tons of aluminum.

Food scientists of the Army Quartermaster Corps are convinced that the dehydration of foods is a success. Their conclusions are based on experiments in taste, vitamin content, and appearance of potatoes, onions, and cabbages totaling 4,000,000 pounds. It is believed, moreover, that Army purchases of 18,000,000 pounds of seven dehydrated vegetables this year may develop the dehydrated food industry on a permanent, large-scale basis.

Congress has completed action on a measure which raises the national debt limit from \$65,000,000,000 to \$125,000,000,000.

Secretary of War Stimson announced a few days ago that the Army plans to induct 175,000 Negro selectees this year—representing "an equal ratio of the Negro population of the nation." He said that Negro soldiers are now serving in every branch of the Army,

## Roosevelt Flays Sixth Column

GERMANY'S "war of nerves" would lose much of its effectiveness in the United States if there were no Sixth Columnists. These are the otherwise loyal American citizens whom President Roosevelt, last week, described as helpers of the Fifth Columnists, the actual "enemies within the gates." Rumors and "scare" stories manufactured by the Fifth Column are picked up by the Sixth Columnists, who either ignorantly or purposely spread the misinformation. Fifth Columnists would fail in their purpose, the President pointed out, if there were not a Sixth Column to pass on the rumors at parties, in newspapers, over the radio, and in casual conversations.

These and other methods employed by the Nazi propaganda machine to create and circulate fears are thoroughly exposed in *Divide and Conquer*, a pamphlet published last week by the Office of Facts and Figures, which Archibald MacLeish heads. In this report, for the first time since the war began, the United States government officially lists Nazi propaganda objectives in America.

There are 15 beliefs, according to the pamphlet, which Hitler is most anxious to plant and encourage in the United States. To paralyze our will to fight and to divide us from our allies, he wants us to think that democracy is dying; that our armed forces are weak; that the "New Order" is inevitable; that we are lost in the Pacific; that our west coast is in such grave danger there is no point in fighting on.

His agents are also peddling the notions that the British are decadent, and "sold us a bill of goods"; that the cost of the war will bankrupt the nation; that civilian sacrifices will be more than we can bear; that Stalin is getting too strong, and Bolshevism will sweep over Europe; that our leaders are incompetent, our government incapable of waging war; that aid to our allies must stop.

Our real peril, so Hitler would have us think, is the Japanese, and we must join Germany to stamp out the "Yellow Peril." Finally, it would overjoy the Nazis to encourage large numbers of us to conclude that we must bring all our troops and weapons back to the United States, and defend only our own shores; that the Chinese and the British will make a separate peace with Japan and Germany; that American democracy will be lost during the war.

To further these ideas, Nazi agents will employ every tactic imaginable. They will also seek to carry out Hitler's purpose of stirring up prejudice in this country—"to set capital against labor, white against Negro, Catholic against Protestant, Christian against Jew." And it can be depended upon that this "war of nerves" will not let up.

It is a fatal mistake, the pamphlet warns, to believe that, just because German consulates, embassies, and known propaganda agencies have been closed in this country, the "war of nerves" has to any great degree been warded off. Many of the seeds planted while those groups were operating took root and still flourish. It cannot be determined, moreover, how many undercover agents may be active within the nation today.

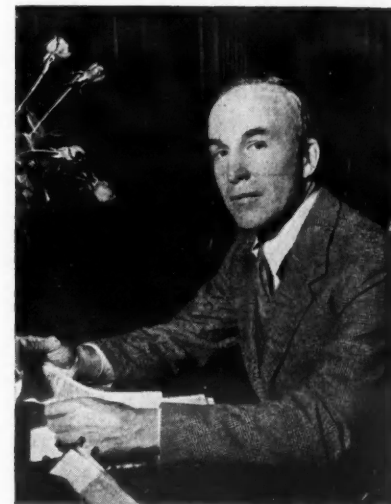
Finally, Hitler controls "the sources of news in every occupied country,

and often in neutral nations," making it possible for him to release "only such news as he wants us to read" from those places. "He will try to play upon our fears, raise our hopes, confuse, and bewilder us," the pamphlet states, "often leading us to believe that he is weak when he is strong, napping when he is preparing to spring."

Throughout the pamphlet, ample proof is furnished that Hitler is holding fast to the principles on lying which he expressed in *Mein Kampf*. *Divide and Conquer* quotes from its pages:

"At the bottom of their hearts the great masses of the people are more likely to be poisoned than to be consciously and deliberately bad. In the primitive simplicity of their minds they are more easily victimized by a large than by a small lie, since they sometimes tell petty lies themselves but would be ashamed to tell big ones."

"An untruth of that sort would never come into their heads, and they cannot believe that others would indulge in so vast an impudence as gross distortion. Even after being enlightened, they will long continue to doubt and waver, and will still believe there must be some truth behind it somewhere. For this reason some part of even the boldest lie



PROPAGANDA EXPERT is Archibald MacLeish, head of Office of Facts and Figures.

is sure to stick—a fact which all the great liars and liars' societies in this world know only too well, and make base use of."

Copies of the pamphlet, with the full story of what Hitler wants us to believe and how he is working toward these ends, may be obtained, without cost, by writing to the Office of Facts and Figures, Washington, D. C.

### The American Observer

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# Seeing South America . . . XXIII

IN the last article of this series we stopped with the question of why Brazil, so rich potentially, is relatively undeveloped. Why have her possibilities not been more completely realized? And what could be done to speed the process?

It is always hard to get at the causes of things. It is so easy to confuse cause and effect. There is common complaint in Brazil that the workers are unambitious and that they will not do a full day's work; that they are not effective producers, and do not really earn a good living. That complaint is heard more frequently of the Negro workers in the interior of Brazil, but it is quite common even in the seaboard cities.



Walter E. Myer

It is doubtless true that the workers are lethargic, and it could easily be argued that this is an explanation of Brazil's industrial backwardness. But why are these workers lethargic? Is their apparent laziness cause or effect? Are they poor because they are lazy, or lazy because they are poor? Hubert Herring says in *Good Neighbors*:

We may roughly tally the status of Brazil's workers. The worker lives in a tenement, a shack on the edge of the city, or in a country hovel—a house overcrowded, miserably furnished, without running water or plumbing or electricity. He eats meagerly, and his diet is ill-balanced. His clothing is mean. His medical care is limited to quack doctors, medicine men, vendors of patent medicines—only in the cities can he occasionally have medical service at rates he can pay. His children . . . have little safe milk; he cannot pay the price nor does he recognize the need. He and his family are ill-fortified against disease either by diet or sanitation. They have little or nothing for amusements, education, or savings. The future holds no hope. Sons take up the shovel and the pick which the father lays down. This is the lot Brazil affords her sons. . . .

The Brazilian worker? I hear it said by the well dressed in Brazilian clubs and hotel lobbies that the Brazilian worker is lazy, wasteful, and without ambition, that he spends money on drink which should buy food. This charge is singularly lacking in knowledge and imagination. Those who make it so carelessly should leave their desks and ledgers and take a walk around the edges of Rio de Janeiro, and out into country roads. For once, they should

look at Brazilians. They will see eyes in which no light is kindled; skin drawn too tight; backs always bent. These people are hungry as were the mothers who bore them, and they are sick. Some dry biologist should say to those brokers and traders: You cannot breed inventiveness and liveliness either into white rats or into men by starving them. The Brazilian worker must be fed for at least one generation before judgment can be fairly rendered.

This is, of course, not a picture of all Brazilian workers. It does fairly describe the lot of very many of them. I tried to find out as well as I could in a comparatively short time what the income of the working people was and how they lived. I went about over Rio de Janeiro with an interpreter. Frequently we stopped men at their work, and inquired about their wages, rent, food, and other expenses. We talked to skilled workers and to unskilled, to street cleaners, carpenters, clerks, to men working along the road in the country. We got such evidence as we could about the income in milreis, the Brazilian currency, and then translated it into American money.

We found that many skilled workers were getting from \$1 to \$1.50 a day. The unskilled received from 50 to 60 cents a day. There is a minimum wage law, which I understand is not very well enforced. The point below which wages may not go differs for different parts of the country. For Rio de Janeiro, it was \$13 a month or 50 cents a day for a six-day week, eight hours a day. It was lower than that in certain other sections. Clerks in department stores may get \$1 to \$1.25 a day. High school instructors received \$50 to \$60 a month. It was not uncommon to find workers receiving 40 or 45 cents a day. I discovered a Negro chauffeur, however, whose wages were \$30 a month.

What does that mean in terms of living standards? It is very hard to say. If people working for 50 cents to \$1 a day bought the same kind of goods that well-to-do people buy, their month's allowance would be gone in a few days. The prices we paid at the hotels and in the department stores were about as high as comparative prices in the United States.

But the workers do not buy these things. In order to see how they spent their money, I went to grocery

stores and watched them shopping. I saw what articles of food they bought and what they paid. The only meat they purchased was a kind of fat dried beef. They bought beans and a root out of which they made flour. They also bought rice and some potatoes of a poor quality.

By making purchases of this kind, and also by eating bananas, which are plentiful and cheap, they could obtain enough probably to stave off actual hunger. But their diet is not balanced. They do not have vegetables or milk, and their health is not good. The tuberculosis rate is the highest in the world, and infant mortality is extremely high.

We talked with one man who received \$13 a month. He paid \$3.50 a month for a little shack in the outskirts of the city. Transportation to and from his work cost him \$1.50 a month. This left him \$8 for food and other necessities. Many of the poor families live in little shacks, more like sheds, of one room. Living standards are very, very low, but they do not actually suffer for lack of better shelter because the climate is warm.

One time we stopped out in the country, and asked a man working on the road what his wage was. He said it was 45 cents a day. He paid \$2 a month rent. He had one child. He said he was always fighting against shortages of everything, but he added with a grim smile, "It can't be helped." Good nature and a lack of a disposition to blame anybody seemed to me to be characteristic of the Brazilian poor.

But how did these people fall into such a condition?

One explanation is undoubtedly to be found in the fact that in her early history, Brazil did not provide any fair or reasonable distribution of the land. Nearly all the best land fell into the possession of a few families. This situation is, of course, not characteristic of Brazil. Those who have followed this series of articles know that land ownership in the hands of a few prevails in all the South American countries.

From the earliest days the land has been divided into huge farms—a very few owners and a great many workers. Until about 50 years ago, a large proportion of the workers were Negro slaves. The others were peons in a state not much above slavery. Under such a system, the mass of the people are naturally desperately poor. They lack initiative because they are physically weak and also because there is no hope for them in the economic system, and they have no incentive to exert themselves.

This matter of land ownership is of great importance. We, in the United States, are inclined not to realize what our system of land ownership means. From the early days, there has been in this country a wide distribution of agricultural land. Farms are relatively small. Most of them are operated by their owners. The Homestead Law, enacted in the United States 80 years ago, by which small farms, the typical farm being 160 acres, were parceled out to settlers, is one of the most important pieces of legislation ever enacted by any government.

There was no legislation of that



A fruit vender at Copacabana Beach in Rio

kind in Brazil or elsewhere in South America. That is probably the chief explanation of the fact that in every country there are a few large families and thousands of poor, landless, propertyless families.

—WALTER E. MYER

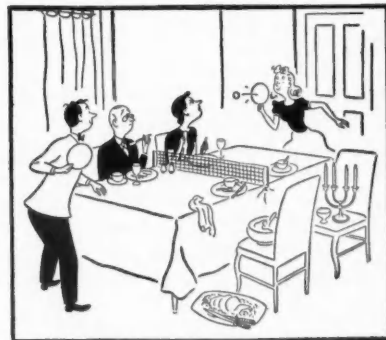
## ♦ SMILES ♦

Diner: "This is a small piece of steak you have given me."  
Waiter: "Yes, sir, but you'll find it will take you a long time to eat it."  
—SELECTED

"How are you getting on in your new job?"

"I think I'm going to like it. Yesterday I overheard the boss say I performed my duties in a very perfunctory manner. That's the first praise I've had from him."

—MONITOR



"At least you could wait until your father and I finish eating."  
BARLOW IN COLLIER'S

Homely Customer: "I don't like these pictures. They don't do me justice."  
Photographer: "Justice! What you want is mercy!"  
—CAPPER'S WEEKLY

It was at a new picture, "The Bugle Sounds," which is a story of Army life, starring Wallace Beery with Lewis Stone playing his commanding colonel. A spectator seeing Stone in uniform gasped: "My, they've drafted Judge Hardy!"  
—CHICAGO SUN

Bachelor: "What's the difference, Mary, between a hat and a creation?"  
Husband (interrupting): "About \$15."  
—MONITOR

"I wonder why it is that a nautical mile is nearly a seventh longer than a mile on land?"  
"Well, you know things swell in the water."  
—GRIT

Guest: "My dear, where did your wonderful string of pearls come from? You don't mind my asking, do you?"  
Hostess: "Not at all—they came from oysters."  
—NEWS AND VIEWS

Zoology Prof.: "What insect requires the least nourishment?"  
Student: "The moth—it eats holes in clothes."  
—PATHFINDER



GALLOWAY

This Brazilian village is a pack-train terminus. From here, cacao is shipped down the Acaragy River.



# The Week at Home

## Patents in Wartime

Much speculation was still going on last week over the developments which may occur as a result of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold's action in breaking up a patent-control agreement between an American and a German corporation.

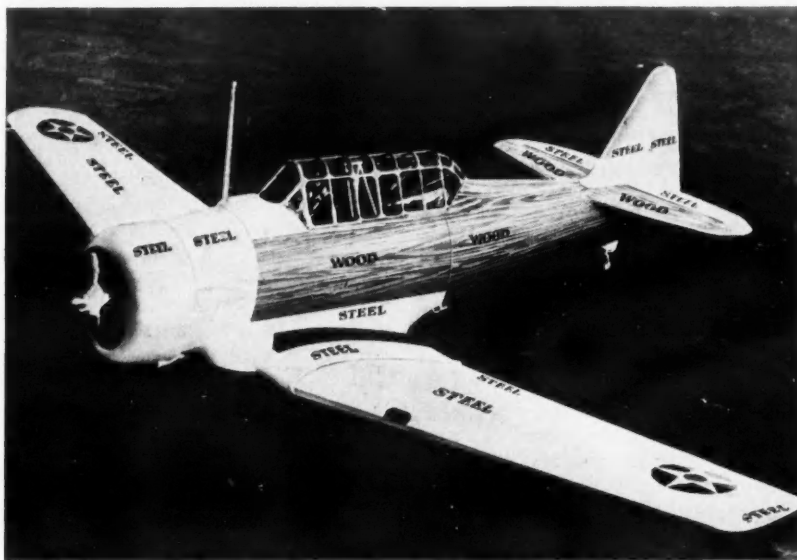
The agreement existed between the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the I. G. Farben Industrie of Germany, Europe's largest chemical dye trust. It involved certain arrangements to share world markets and to exchange patents for chemical and petroleum processes. Standard had turned over a good many patents in the latter field to Farben, but the Germans had been slow to reciprocate. Specifically, Arnold's investigation disclosed, Farben refused to give Standard patent rights to a synthetic rubber called buna, but Standard had promptly turned over its

secrets for a better one, called butyl. It is charged, moreover, that the butyl process was withheld from the United States Navy and the British government, and that even after Pearl Harbor Standard kept a clamp on increased production of butyl in this country.

Branding the accusations as "wholly without foundation," Standard said that its arrangements with Farben ceased after January 1940. The company denied that it refused its secrets to the U. S. government, and said that the secrets received from Germany were more valuable than the ones given to Farben. Nevertheless, Standard agreed to the settlement proposed by Arnold—that all its patents on synthetic rubber and gasoline are free, for the war's duration, to any manufacturer who wants to use them.

## In Congress

Congress held daily sessions last week, but by agreement of both parties a general lull had settled down on its activities. The arrangement was chiefly for the benefit of those up for election this year—all House



WOOD AND STEEL will be used in making training planes in place of valuable aluminum. The above plane is marked to show how certain sections may be replaced by substitute materials.

members and one-third of the senators—who wanted to go home and see how the political winds are blowing.

Just before this truce went into effect, Congress completed action on raising the national debt limit from \$65,000,000,000 to \$125,000,000,000. It passed a bill which provides federal insurance for homes, factories, and farms damaged by enemy action. Approval was also given to the Second War Powers Act, which adds more powers to the wide emergency authority held by President Roosevelt. The act strengthens the President's power to control raw materials and to order the conversion of industry from civilian to war production.

## For the Duration

One of the first large-scale inland communities for Japanese evacuated from West Coast military areas has been located near Parker, Arizona, on land owned by Indians. According to plans which were announced a few days ago, there will be four or five self-sustaining colonies for Japanese in this area. Homes will be provided for 20,000 persons, who will be employed chiefly in the development of irrigated farming on 90,000 acres of land. The Indian Service will direct the use of the land, and see that it is improved for return to the Indians

after the war. Construction of homes and engineering problems are up to the Army, which will transport the Japanese to the colonies and provide a military guard service.

Digging canals to bring water from the Colorado River to the land will be one of the first tasks undertaken by the Japanese settlers. In addition to raising their own food, they may raise such crops as guayule and long staple cotton, which are needed for the war program. The Japanese themselves, to a large extent, will provide their own doctors, nurses, teachers, and other specialists for the community.

## Air-Raid Warning

In his column in the New York Times, Hanson Baldwin recently commented on the possibilities of air raids on our home soil. He pointed out that although such raids are technically possible, they would be difficult and quite costly. Therefore, he expressed the belief that if the enemy bombed us, it would be for some effect other than mere physical damage.

One reason for such bombings would be psychological. They might stir up enough hysteria that public pressure would force the Army to earmark a great deal of its guns, planes, and other equipment for home defense, at the expense of the operations overseas.

Baldwin thinks this would be a mistake. He says: "To any who study a map of our long coast lines, it should be quite evident that, even if every available bit of equipment in and out of the country were concentrated upon purely static defense against air raids, no air-tight defense would be possible. Some bombers would always get through. The citizens' first duty in wartime should be to strip the home front to the bone to give power and weight to offensive overseas forces."

## Air and Desert Fighters

Training of air-borne infantry and paratroops is being undertaken on a large scale by the Army, it was revealed last week. Glider units will be included among the three regiments of parachute troops and the one air-borne infantry battalion which will be trained at Fort Bragg,

North Carolina, and Fort Benning, Georgia.

At the same time, it was also announced that 8,000 officers and men will be trained in desert warfare on an area 180 miles long and 90 miles wide just west of the Colorado River. Army tactics, as well as vehicles, tanks, clothing, and food, will be experimented with under actual desert conditions.

## Wood for Planes

Wood takes the place of aluminum and other scarce materials in the manufacture of two new warplanes which the aviation industry told about a few days ago. In an advanced combat training plane for the Army, North American Aviation is substituting plywood and a common steel alloy for 1,250 pounds of aluminum and other precious metals in various parts of the plane.

The saving, on 1,000 training planes, will amount to 623 tons of aluminum—enough for 420 pursuit planes or 150 medium bombers. The strength and safety of the trainers will not be impaired, because the steel being used was recently developed especially for aircraft purposes. The plywood can be glued and the steel welded, thus eliminating rivets and giving the plane a smoother surface.

A long-range transport for military use was the other new plane for which plans were revealed a few days ago. Metal will be used in the frame, wings, fuselage, and tail only at points requiring extreme strength. The Curtiss-Wright Corporation, which will build the plane, says that it will probably be the largest wooden aircraft in the world.

## Army Buyer

Many cities will have parades and displays of fighting equipment today for the observance of Army Day (see page 8). The rifles, tanks, trucks, cannon, and airplanes which will appear for the occasion are only a few of the 7,000 or more items purchased under the supervision of Robert P. Patterson. As undersecretary of war, his job is to work closely with the War Production Board in obtaining the weapons and materials which the Army requires in billion-dollar quantities.



Robert Patterson

Patterson, who is a lawyer by profession, was an officer in the First World War, and received several citations for gallantry and heroism in battle. Returning to his private practice after the war, he spent some years with several of New York City's largest law firms, and later became a federal judge.

President Roosevelt's call for him to be undersecretary of war came while Patterson was peeling potatoes in a summer military training camp for businessmen two years ago. He checked in his uniform, resigned as judge, and reported to the War Department, where he has been a key official in equipping the nation's Army. He is 51 years old.



ENEMY ALIENS. These Japanese, who have been removed from their homes along the California coast, are clearing land near the Manzanar reception center to prepare it for spring planting.



# The Week Abroad

## Pacific War Council

A Pacific War Council has been established to sit in Washington and support the fight now being waged by General MacArthur in Australia. On the Council will be representatives of seven of the Allied nations—the United States, Australia, New Zealand, China, the Netherlands, Canada, and Great Britain.

The establishment of this Council represents a victory for Australia, which has demanded such a move ever since December 7. It also indicates a belief that, since the United States must bear the greatest burden of Australia's reinforcement and supply, the center of the war effort should be in Washington rather than London. This viewpoint is strengthened by the fact that Britain must devote a great deal of her man power and energy to other theaters of war, especially India and Burma.

It was pointed out that the Council will not attempt to interfere with the authority of the various United Nations commanders, but rather will serve to improve the cooperation and understanding among them. This Council supersedes an earlier one set up in London.

## Dominion of India?

As soon as the war is over, India may, if she chooses, become a self-governing dominion in the British Empire, on an equal plane with Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the Union of South Africa. This is the offer Britain has made in an effort to secure India's full support in the war—the offer which Sir Stafford Cripps has been discussing with Indian leaders during the last two weeks. It is the first time in history that Britain has given India a definite guarantee of self-government, to take effect at a definite time.

Under the terms of this plan, a constitutional convention would be held as soon as the war is over. Every native state and province would be privileged to send representatives, or to remain aloof, as it wished. This convention would organize a government for a union of the hundreds of states and provinces, which would have full responsibility for India's future. The new union could even secede from the British Empire, if it wished.



THE PEOPLE OF INDIA realize that the fate and future of their country will be greatly changed as a result of the war. These Indians, attending a street political meeting, are giving serious thought to their country's future.

Those states or provinces which did not wish to enter this union could deal separately with Great Britain. They could retain their present status, or even draw up a separate union. This provision is designed to satisfy the large Moslem minority in India, which fears Hindu domination, and which desires separate, self-governing Hindu and Moslem states.

The plan further provides that, for the present, Britain will continue to direct and control the defense of India, while India will immediately mobilize for war purposes her vast man power and resources.



Wanta bet again, Adolf?

SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

Last week, the All-India Congress, leading political group in India, was debating whether to accept the proposal. Gandhi, spiritual leader of India, referred to it as a "post-dated check."

## Gains and Losses

Anticipating the heavy fighting expected for this spring and summer, the United Nations have delivered some heavy blows to the Axis during the last few days—and have received a few. The action, developing on many fronts, was evidence of the trend away from the defensive toward the offensive.

British Commandos, in one of the spectacular and heroic raids of the war, crippled the German submarine base at St. Nazaire, on the coast of France. It will be many months before Nazi subs operating in the Atlantic can use the St. Nazaire base.

The U. S. Navy completed a successful raid on Japanese-captured Wake Island. Planes and military supplies were destroyed in this raid, which included an attack on Marcus Island, within 1,000 miles of Japan.

The British Navy recorded a striking victory against the Italians in the Mediterranean. British submarines attacked along the Italian convoy route to Africa, sinking 11 ships, including several war vessels. A small British naval force also plunged through a much stronger Italian force to escort supply ships to the island of Malta. Malta repulsed an Axis dive-bomber raid, bringing down 30 of the attacking planes.

The Russians, attacking in the far north where winter still holds the land tightly in its grip, dealt a smashing blow behind the German lines in the region of Murmansk. The purpose of this attack was to thwart a Nazi offensive against Murmansk, which is a leading port of entry for supplies from America and Great Britain.

In the Far East, the Japanese made their first big attack on Bataan Peninsula since the departure of General MacArthur. It was also the first large attack since General Yamashita, who conducted the Japanese offensive in Malaya, took command.

On the other side of the picture, the Japanese took the strategic Andaman Islands in the Indian Ocean (see page 1) which puts them in a better position to wage a sea campaign against India. The reported arrival of a heavy British naval force in the Indian Ocean possibly presages important naval action.

In Burma fighting continued on an intensive scale about 150 miles north of Rangoon. Chinese forces, under the leadership of American General Stilwell, seemed to be waging a losing fight in their effort to drive back the Japanese. In Burma, as in India, the outlook is not very bright.

## Balkan Unrest

Last week the Balkans were stirring again. Old territorial grievances between Rumania and Hungary threatened to bring these ancient enemies to the point of actual warfare. Troops which Hitler wanted sent to Russia were being mobilized along frontiers, and harsh words passed between the two countries.

The object of the dispute was Transylvania, which both of the countries claim. Rumania held all of it from World War I until 1940, when Hitler partitioned it, giving a large slice to Hungary. This arrangement has proved unsatisfactory to both countries, and has merely intensified the animosity between them.

Bulgaria likewise has territorial grievances against Rumania, and last week she willingly signed a secret pact of mutual assistance with Hungary, aimed at Rumania. These developments were reported to have infuriated Hitler, who desires to maintain unity in the Balkans in order to protect his southern flank.

Meanwhile, directly following King Boris' recent visit to Berlin, Bulgaria reaffirmed the need of destroying bolshevism. However, the Bulgarian government did not promise to send troops to fight against Russia, as Hitler had demanded of King Boris.



PRESS ASS'N. INC.

TERMITE HILLS in Australia may have military importance. Built by termites, these hills become hard and rocklike and may offer obstruction to enemy planes trying to land.

## America's Enemy No. 2

Isoroku Yamamoto, "leather-faced, bullet-headed, and bitter-hearted"



Admiral Yamamoto

commander-in-chief of the Japanese navy, is second only to Hitler on the list of America's enemies, says Willard Price in the current *Harper's*. All his life Yamamoto has hated the American "barbarian," and he has pledged himself to the crushing of "white superiority." Not long ago he said he would never be satisfied until he had dictated the peace in the White House.

At the age of 58, Yamamoto can look back on a life packed full of military and naval experience. He revealed in the military training given to him in his early school years, and when he was admitted to the Naval Academy at 17, he was already a trained militarist. When only 20, he had the invaluable experience of serving in the Russo-Japanese War under the famous Admiral Togo.

"The most important ship of the future will be a ship to carry airplanes," said Yamamoto in 1915 before the airplane carrier had even been invented. This far-sightedness is reflected in the fact that today Japan has the largest fleet of aircraft carriers in the world.

## House of Lords

Britons were wondering last week what Parliament might be like without the tradition-crusted House of Lords. Reports were circulating in London that the hereditary memberships in the upper chamber of Parliament might be abolished. The government was said to be considering a plan for replacing it with a so-called "brain trust," chosen on a representative basis.

Leaders of churches, spokesmen for organized employers and workers, and representatives of science, literature, education, and other professional fields would make up the "House of Lords" under the rumored plan. Political parties would be represented in proportion to their strength in the House of Commons. This would do away with the membership of archbishops, dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, barons, and others, most of whom are privileged to hand their places on to their sons.



# Issue of Wages and Profits

(Concluded from page 1)

drastic legislation. They agree that everyone—workers and employers alike—should make sacrifices. But they feel that the proposed legislation would do more harm than good. They fear that it would create widespread dissatisfaction in the ranks of labor and thus would greatly interfere with the war effort.

There are many people who feel that the issue of the 40-hour week has been raised at this time as an excuse to deal labor a serious blow. Opponents of labor have never liked the 40-hour week and other labor legislation enacted under the New Deal. They now see a golden opportunity to curb labor by stating that the 40-hour week interferes with the war effort. It is charged that the present campaign is nothing more than a "smear labor" and "smear the unions" campaign.

## Misunderstanding

Before going into the arguments on this important issue, a few facts



ACME

**OPPOSES CHANGE.** Donald Nelson, WPB head, does not believe workers should be kept employed more than 40 hours a week without overtime pay. Nelson is shown here (left) as he recently conferred with Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

should be clearly emphasized. There has been a great deal of misunderstanding on the question of the 40-hour week. The impression has been created by certain opponents of labor that the law prevents industries from working their employees more than 40 hours a week. Such is not the case. The law merely provides that workers must be paid at a higher rate for the hours they work in excess of 40 a week. For each hour above the 40, the rate of pay is time and a half; that is, 50 per cent more than the regular rate. For example, the worker who is paid at the rate of \$1.00 an hour receives \$1.50 for every hour above 40 he works in a given week. The rate is double for Sundays and holidays.

The law, therefore, does not prevent employers from working their employees more than 40 hours a week; it merely provides that a higher rate of pay shall be given for the overtime. As a matter of fact, the average work week throughout the war industries is at present 46 a week. In individual instances, it is considerably higher. For example, in the machine tool industry it is 55 hours; in engines and turbines, it is 51; in shipbuilding, 48; aircraft, 49; and engine manufacturing, 55. About 5,600,000 workers—70 per cent of all those engaged in war industries—are on a 48-hour week.

Thus, it can be seen that the real issue is not whether men should work more than 40 hours, but whether they should receive time and a half and

double time for the extra hours they put in.

Those who are in favor of changing the 40-hour week base their argument primarily upon the added cost which results from the present law. They feel that it is unfair for workers to reap such benefits from the war when other workers are taken from their jobs and inducted into the Army at \$21 a month. It is only fair, the argument runs, that workers should make a small sacrifice and not demand higher rates of pay for overtime. It is estimated that the Navy's \$56,000,000 building program will cost the American taxpayers a total of \$4,000,000,000 as a result of the overtime payments.

At present there is a strong movement to raise the level to 48 hours a week before overtime rates go into effect. It is also proposed that the double time for Sundays and holidays should be eliminated altogether and that all overtime (above the 48 hours) should be at the rate of time and a half.

While those who oppose changes in the 40-hour week law admit that it increases the cost of war production, they feel that the increased cost is justified. For one thing, the cost of living has gone up a great deal and workers need more money to live. Perhaps the strongest objection to change is that it would interfere with the war program. Donald M. Nelson declared a few days ago that to change the labor laws now would "cause a disturbance that may interfere with production, and we cannot have that at this time." Mr. Nelson pointed out that 90 per cent of the nation's workers and employers were cooperating wholeheartedly with the war program, and he does not feel that the 90 per cent should be penalized for the faults of a very small minority.

## Voluntary Cooperation

War production officials are in favor of a policy of voluntary cooperation in speeding the war effort. They point out that this method is likely to produce better results and avoid ill feeling and friction which would almost certainly come from compulsory legislation. For instance, a few months ago, the nation was incensed over the number of strikes in defense industries. The demand for anti-strike legislation was widespread. But no such legislation was passed, and now strikes in war industries are practically nonexistent. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that 99.97 per cent of all workers in war industries have not lost a single minute this year from their work as a result of strikes.

It is believed that similar results can be obtained along other lines. For example, labor unions have been requested to abolish double pay for Sundays and holidays and they have responded very well. Both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have accepted this proposal, except for the CIO's request that the worker who works for

seven consecutive days shall receive double pay for the seventh day.

On the issue of the closed shop, Mr. Nelson states that the closed shop has as yet not interfered with war production. Nothing would do more to create bad morale among the workers, it is argued, than to abolish the closed shop at the present time.

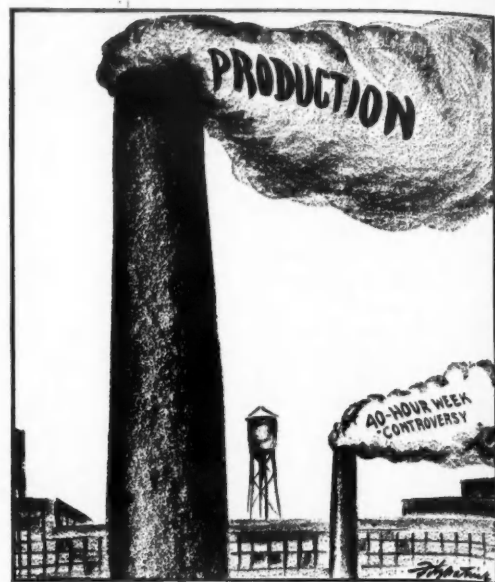
While members of the administration and defense officials do not charge that the present campaign against labor is Axis-inspired, they emphasize the fact that it plays into the hands of the Axis. As Mr. Nelson pointed out a few days ago: "If I were Hitler, and as skilled in propaganda as he is supposed to be, I'd try to create dissension between employers and employees."

## War Profits

So much for the issues relating to labor. There is a similar issue over the owners and managers of business. At hearings before the House Naval Affairs Committee last week, it was revealed that salaries and bonuses paid to corporation executives have run as high as 700 per cent during the period the defense program has been under way. Bonuses of \$40,000, \$50,000, even as much as \$100,000 have been paid to officials of corporations working on war production. One concern was shown as having paid out \$600,000 in bonuses last year. A woman secretary whose salary was \$4,448 received a total of more than \$39,000 last year and bonuses at the rate of \$95,000 for this year.

In all these cases, it is apparent that the purpose of the salary increases and the tremendous bonuses was to avoid paying the high taxes which the federal government levies on corporation profits. There is no question that a large number of American corporations are taking advantage of the present situation. They are making huge profits on their contracts for war materials, and it is this fact which has given rise to demands for drastic legislation.

While all defense officials agree that profiteering on the war is shocking and scandalous, they are not agreed as to the remedy. Mr. Nelson, for



Let's keep our eyes on the main stack  
FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

example, does not believe that the solution lies in the limitation of profits to six per cent. He points out that many small concerns would not convert their plants into war production or build the necessary facilities if their profits were limited to six per cent. Such a narrow margin of profit is not enough to defray the expenses of making such transformation from peacetime to wartime production.

Mr. Nelson has given assurances that hereafter the Army and Navy and War Production Board will check more carefully on all contracts given out to private manufacturers to ensure that such huge profits will be eliminated. Conditions vary from one company to another, it is pointed out, and to lay down uniform rules and regulations for all concerns would hamper rather than further the war production program.

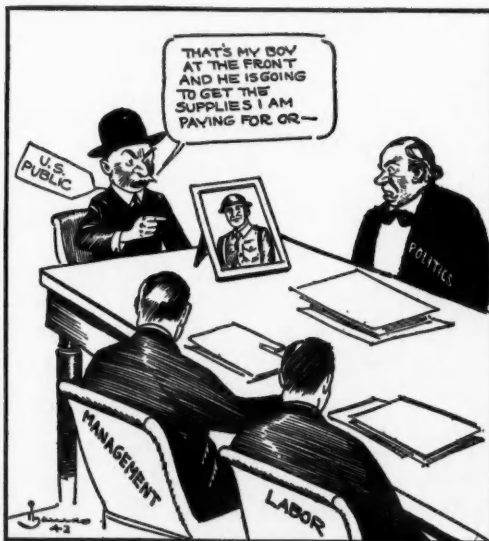
## The Future

How the issues of the 40-hour week and war profits will finally be settled is not yet clear. It is quite possible that before the war is over, drastic changes will be made in the entire production picture. If the implements of war do not flow from our factories in sufficient quantities and rapidly enough; if abuses spring up among labor unions and thus interfere with the output of war goods, the present system of relative freedom will undoubtedly be greatly modified. Legislation may eventually be enacted which will virtually draft all labor and capital in much the same way that men are drafted for the Army.

If such drastic measures are to be avoided, there will have to be compromises all along the way. Both labor and management will have to make sacrifices for the common good. Abuses on the part of the minority will have to be eliminated, or else the majorities which are fair will have to suffer the consequences. Honest-thinking people are hoping that the necessary compromises and sacrifices will be made willingly by both workers and employers before it is too late.

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Or else!

THOMAS IN DETROIT NEWS



## Island Bases

(Concluded from page 1)

of the Nicobar Islands to the south—and the Japanese can occupy them at will—Japan will be in complete control of the eastern half of the Bay of Bengal.

On the opposite side of the Malay Peninsula, however, in the far reaches of the South Pacific, the Mikado's men are meeting stiff opposition as they attempt to establish footholds for further offensives. Each step forward is being contested by American and Australian forces, now under united command. The combined air forces have been particularly active.

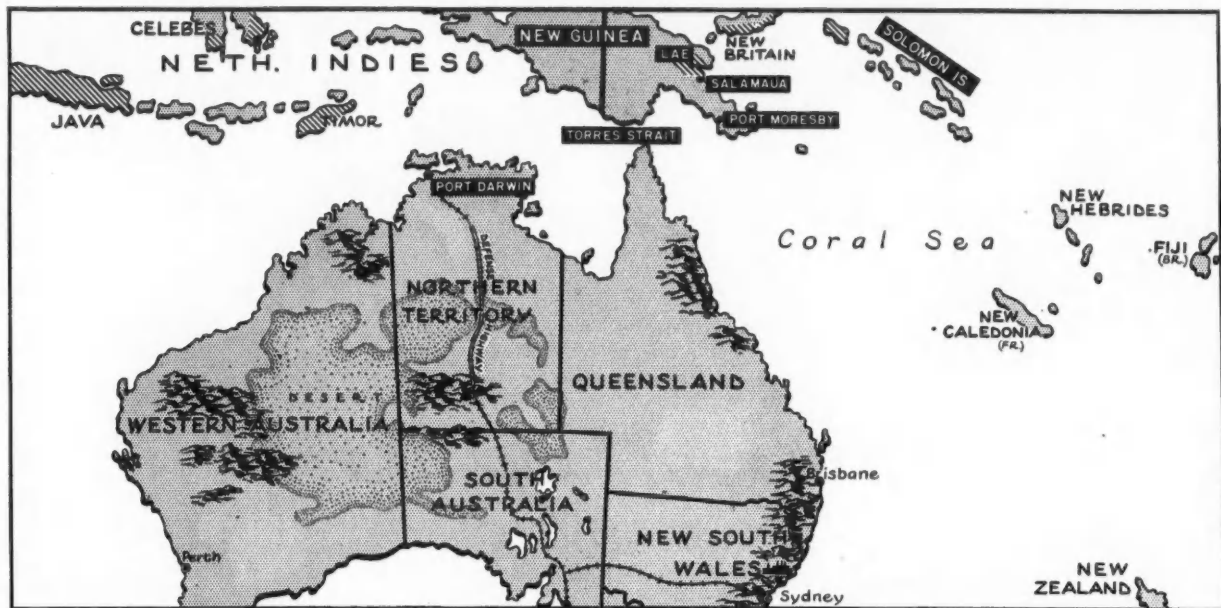
Squadrons of American and Anzac flyers, probably flying from Australian airdromes, recently streamed out to bomb a concentration of Japanese warships and auxiliary vessels near the ports of Salamaua and Lae on the eastern shore of New Guinea, the huge island lying due north of Australia.

According to reports, the Allied airmen caught the Japanese completely off guard at these two invasion ports. Besides damaging many vessels and sinking others, the bombers inflicted serious damage upon the wharves and near-by land installations. One consequence of this successful raid may be to delay the anticipated sea assault upon Port Moresby on the southern coast of New Guinea. The attack will also help to lessen Japanese naval superiority in the South Pacific.

### Port Moresby

In spite of the bombings, however, Japanese forces are moving by land toward Port Moresby, a vital base still in Allied hands. The invading troops are moving westward from Lae, which lies due north of Port Moresby and is separated from it by a mountain range.

The loss of Port Moresby to the enemy would be a serious blow to the Allied cause. Next to the bases on the northern shore of Australia, it is probably the most important defensive position at this moment in the South Pacific theater of war. Port Moresby lies just across Torres Strait, not much more than 300 miles from the tip of Cape York Peninsula in northern Australia. Possession of the port would give the Japanese complete control over eastern New Guinea, where an arm curves southward into the Coral Sea. Bombers based on this arm could reach Syd-



Strategically located islands in the southwest Pacific

ney, Australia's principal port, in seven hours.

Should they conquer all of New Guinea, the Japanese would be in possession of the world's second largest island. New Guinea ranks next to Greenland in size, and spreads over 250,000 to 300,000 square miles of the Southwest Pacific. The western half in normal times is governed by the Netherlands Indies; the eastern half, by Australia. The section under Australian control is further divided into Papua on the south and on the opposite side into Northeast New Guinea Territory.

Before the First World War the Northeast Territory was a German possession. In 1914, early in the conflict, the Australians seized the territory. They have retained control over it up to the present time. Papua, which was once a British Crown possession, was turned over to Australia in the early years of this century.

Should they gain control of Port Moresby, the Japanese could carry the attack to Port Darwin, the lonely outpost on the northern shore of Australia. Port Darwin has already been bombed from Japanese bases in the conquered Dutch East Indies. The loss of Port Moresby would also increase the difficulties of supplying Darwin from the coastal cities of eastern Australia, and throw a greater burden upon Australia's weak internal lines of communication.

Some observers think, however, that the Japanese, even if they conquer all of New Guinea, will not attack Australia at once, but will push toward the islands lying farther east. Probably the first to be attacked

would be the Solomon Islands, directly eastward of New Britain and New Ireland. These latter islands formerly belonged to the Australians, but for the past few weeks they have been occupied by the Japanese.

From the Solomons, which are British islands about half occupied by the Japanese, to the New Hebrides (jointly controlled by the British and French) would be a short step. From that point to New Caledonia, a Free French possession, the Japanese might make another easy jump. Once these three island groups to the northeast of Australia had fallen, the Japanese could stretch out to take the Fiji Islands (British) and from there possibly invade American Samoa.

### Avoid Frontal Attack

Those who think that Japan will avoid a frontal attack upon Australia base their belief upon reasons of geography and the tactics pursued by the Japanese since last December 7. In the first place, the distances between New Guinea and the islands stretching eastward are relatively short. As the Japanese have done since the beginning of the war, they might jump from island to island, using each conquered territory as a base for operations against the next. By this process, it is thought, Japan might take and hold the entire string of islands at less cost than an invasion of northern Australia, and yet accomplish the same purposes.

Japanese success in this venture would close the holes in the fence of bases around Japan's acquisitions of the past few months, and Australia itself would be reduced in importance as an Allied base. In addition, the problem of supplying the Australians from the United States would be made more difficult.

In the Mediterranean area United Nations airmen have been as active as their allies in the Pacific. The recent surprise attacks made by British bombers upon the islands of Rhodes and Crete are probably only the forerunners of many raids upon Axis-controlled bases in the Aegean and Dodecanese island groups. These air operations were aimed at the airdromes which have been built up by the Italians and Germans for probable spring drives into Turkey and the Middle East.

Rhodes, the largest island of the Dodecanese group at the entrance to the Aegean Sea, is about 11 miles off the southwest coast of Asia Minor. It is considered a likely position from which the totalitarian forces will

launch air and sea attacks upon the British stronghold at Cyprus and then upon Syria on the mainland. It is also feared that forces from Rhodes will attempt to establish a beach-head upon the near-by Turkish coast.

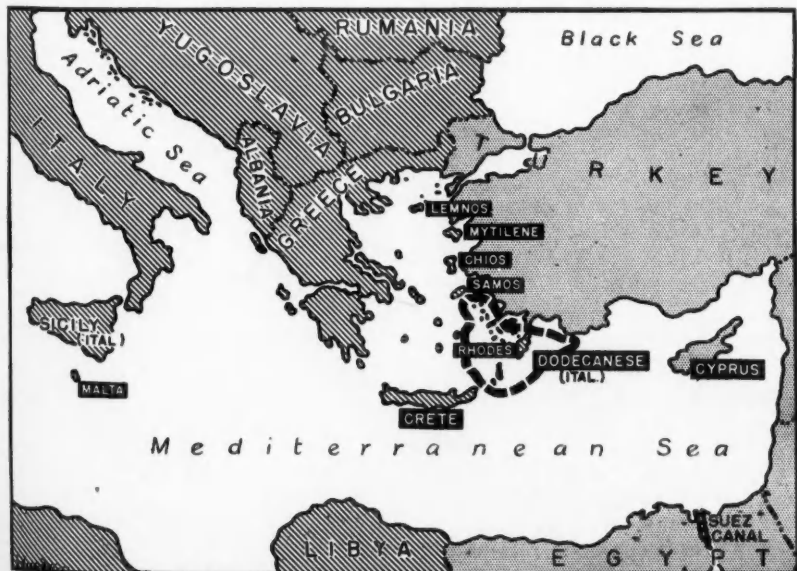
The Anatolian Peninsula, which comprises the greater part of Turkey, is also open to attack from Axis-held bases in the northern Aegean, particularly from Lemnos and Mytilene near the entrance to the Dardanelles. Just off shore from Smyrna lie the islands of Samos and Chios, which are also invasion points menacing the neutral Turks.

Lemnos, Mytilene, Chios, and Samos are among the Aegean islands either occupied by the Greeks during the Graeco-Turkish War of 1912-13 or during the First World War when Turkey fought on the side of the Central Powers against the Allies. After the war the islands were awarded to Greece by the Treaty of Lausanne. With the conquest of Greece in the spring of 1941, control over the islands passed into the hands of the Axis.

Although it lies outside the Aegean Sea, Crete is another former Greek possession from which the Axis powers may launch their spring offensive. Lying in the Mediterranean about 80 miles south of Greece and about 230 miles from the northern coast of Africa, Crete was added to the Allies' defensive problems when it was taken by the enemy in May of last year.

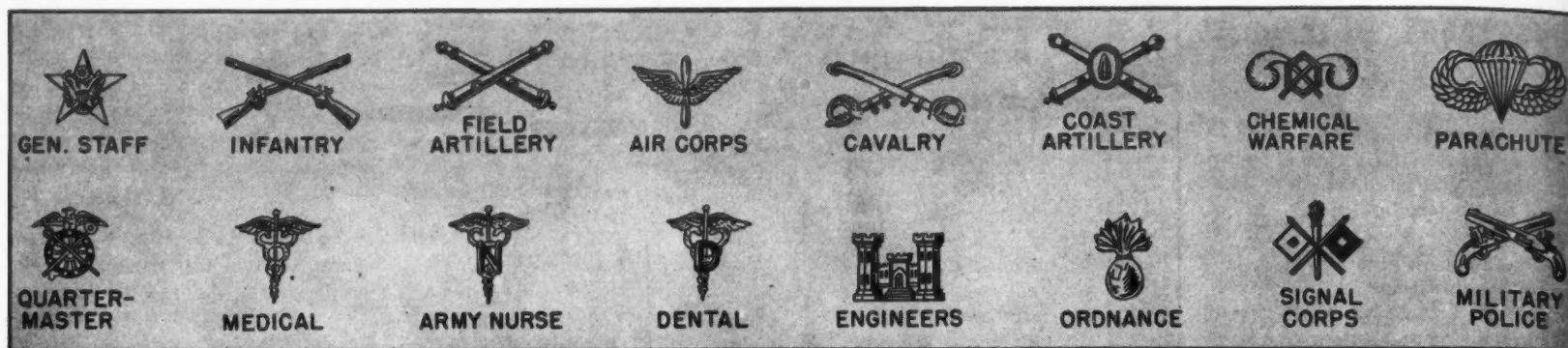
It has not been revealed where the British planes are based, but it is probable that some of them flew from Cyprus, one of Britain's two remaining island strongholds in the Mediterranean. Cyprus lies about 40 miles south of Asia Minor and 60 miles west of Syria. It is the third largest island in the Mediterranean. Since 1914, when Great Britain annexed the island upon Turkey's entrance into the World War on the side of the Central Powers, heavy fortifications have been built and the island made a powerful naval and air base.

The other British island base in the Mediterranean is Malta, lying south of Sicily astride the Axis supply lanes to Africa. From this rocky island units of the Royal Air Force and Navy have gone out to sink thousands of tons of Axis troop and supply ships. Because it is a constant threat to the Germans and Italians, Malta has been under constant air attack. Since the beginning of the war the island has been bombed more than 1,200 times.



Strategically located islands in the Mediterranean





## United States Pays Tribute to Its Army

**P**RESIDENT ROOSEVELT has called upon the nation to observe today, April 6, as Army Day. It is the anniversary of America's entry into the First World War, and in recent years the date has been set aside as an occasion for honoring the Army. This year, on Army Day, the nation pays its respects to a great and growing force of men who are determined that the United States shall come through victorious in the Second World War.

The many parades which will be staged for Army Day will provide a thrilling spectacle of men and machines. But they can scarcely give an idea of the enormously complex organization which makes up the United States Army. For purposes of efficiency, it is divided into three parts—Ground Forces, Air Forces, and Services of Supply—each of which is headed by a general. The Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, runs the Army through these three officers. Let us look first at the Ground Forces.

### The Armored Force

The newly developed Armored Force is the spearhead of the Ground Forces. It is made up of several armored divisions, each of which is a miniature army on wheels. There are three combat sections in the armored division—one for scouting, one for striking, and one for support.

The duty of the scouting section is to go ahead and test the strength of the enemy. It advances in light tanks and half-tracks (trucks with tractor belts in place of rear wheels). Observation planes from the Air Forces go with it.

The main part of the armored division is the striking section. Its chief weapons are fast tanks which clatter into the fray at 40 or 50 miles an hour, their cannon and machine guns blazing. Light tanks of 13 tons and medium tanks of 28 tons are now in use, and heavy 57-tonners will soon be available.

In the support section there are men and weapons drawn from the Engineers, the Field Artillery, and the Infantry. When the armored division needs to cross a river or get through woods, engineers jump from their trucks to build a floating bridge or to chop down trees. Before the actual fighting begins, motorized Field Artillery rolls up to blast away at the enemy and "soften up" his position. The Infantry, mounted in trucks and half-tracks, follows close on the heels of the tanks in order to dig in and hold the ground they take.

But it must be remembered that armored divisions make up only the spearhead of the attack. They have too few infantrymen and cannon to

do more than make a break in the enemy's line. Once the break has been made, other ground troops pour in to widen it and smother all resistance.

Chief among the occupying troops is the Infantry, which disposes of the remaining foemen with rifle, bayonet, and hand grenade, and then hastily digs in so that it can hold the ground against a counterattack. Nowadays the Infantry often moves up in trucks. Its fire-power, like its speed, has been increased, too. The semi-automatic Garand rifle fires nearly three times as fast as the old Springfield, and every company now has light machine guns in addition to its rifles.

### Field Artillery

The Field Artillery supports the Infantry with fire from all its wheeled cannon—light, medium, and heavy. Its place is close behind the foot soldiers, and now that these often go forward in trucks the Field Artillery has had to increase its speed to keep up with them. Some artillery is still horse-drawn, as of old, but many guns are transported in trucks or towed behind either trucks or tractors. In order that infantrymen can

and trailers. Horses go by motor as far as possible to save time.

Just as the Ground Forces have troops for each part of the job they have to do, the Air Forces have planes for every task.

Bombardment planes are the main weapons of air attack. They are of three kinds: the long-range bomber of the four-motored Flying Fortress type, the medium twin-engined bomber, and the light single-motored dive-bomber. All three are very good. Flying Fortresses can fight off enemy ships without the protection of friendly pursuit planes, and their bomb sights are so accurate that they can bomb from unusually high altitudes. American dive-bombers are said to be the best in the world.

Pursuit planes have two purposes. One is to shoot down enemy aircraft before they can do any damage, and the other is to protect friendly aircraft from enemy fighters. Pursuit ships are fast and can turn quickly in any direction. They mount several machine guns and sometimes cannon, and hurl a perfect storm of lead at their foes.

Observation planes serve as the eyes of the Army. They photograph enemy positions and inform ground

on the fields and unload their men.

Besides these four principal classes of planes used in war, there are trainers, target-towers, and others.

Lack of food, clothing, arms, ammunition, or transportation can put an army out of action as effectively as a disastrous battle can. That is why the Services of Supply are vital to the United States Army.

The Quartermaster Corps is the largest of these services. The QM, as soldiers call it, transports troops and supplies by rail, trucks, and ship. In jungles and mountainous regions where there are no roads, the QM operates trains of pack animals. It builds the camps which house the soldiers, and it runs their heating plants, light plants, and laundries. It buys the good food which makes the U. S. Army the best fed in the world. It provides the men with tents, clothing, knapsacks—practically everything except weapons.

### Ordnance Department

The Ordnance Department furnishes arms and ammunition. Everything from a rifle cartridge to a heavy tank comes from or through this department. In time of peace the art of making weapons is kept alive by the six manufacturing arsenals which turn out arms for the small peacetime Army. When war comes and industry begins to change over to war production, the Ordnance Department shows the factories how to do their jobs.

The Services of Supply include several other departments without which the Army could not get along. These include:

The Medical Department, which goes wherever troops go to keep them from getting sick and to help them recover when they are ill or wounded.

The Engineers, who cut roads through woods, throw bridges over streams, and blow up enemy fortifications.

The Signal Corps, which operates the telephone and radio systems that keep the various parts of the Army in touch with each other.

The Chemical Warfare Service, which provides the Army with gas masks and is prepared to give the enemy a dose of his own medicine if he resorts to the use of poison gas.



Infantrymen cross a stream during maneuvers

have their fire support, no matter how rough the country may be, there is even a light cannon that can be taken apart and packed on the backs of six mules.

Cavalry can operate in country too rough or too heavily forested for tanks and trucks. It has two big jobs. One is to find out as much as possible about the enemy by scouting ahead of the main forces, just as the scouting section of the armored division does. The other job is to keep the enemy away until the main forces are ready to meet him. To obtain greater speed on roads, we have built up horse-and-mechanized regiments which have scout cars, motorcycles, trucks,

commanders as to the enemy's moves. They direct artillery fire by reporting the location of targets and by keeping artillerymen posted as to the accuracy of their shots.

Transport planes are the troop trains of the air, but they do things that no troop train could ever do. They carry soldiers and supplies at 200 miles per hour, sometimes taking them right over the heads of the troops they are fighting. Two kinds of Infantry are carried behind enemy lines. First the parachute troops "bail out" and seize good landing fields. Then, as soon as it is safe to do so, transport planes loaded with air-borne infantrymen swoop down

### Pronunciations

Andaman—an'dah-man  
Bataan—bah-tahn'  
Chios—ki'os—i as in ice  
Dodecanese—doe-deh-kah-neeze'  
Lemnos—lem'nos  
Murmansk—moor-mahnsk'  
Mytilene—mit-i-lee'neh  
Nicobar—nih-koe-bahr'  
Salamaua—sah-lah-mah'ua  
Samos—say'mos  
Trincomalee—tring-koe-mah-lee'  
Yamamoto—yah-mah-moe'toe  
Yamashita—yah-mah-shee'tah